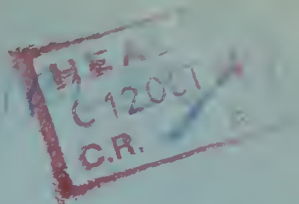


1 ~~Other to be made~~ 573

2 Library



DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1953

—o00o—

sen

West Hill House,
West Hill,
Epsom,
Surrey.

August, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an Annual Report for the year 1953 which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/54. Under the same cover will be found the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The year was satisfactory so far as health conditions are concerned. The death rate was the lowest yet recorded for the District as also was the death rate from tuberculosis. The birth rate continued at the standing level it has assumed in the last few years, and the infant mortality rate remained low. The incidence of infectious disease was remarkable for big epidemics of measles and whooping cough: on the other hand the absence of enteric and diphtheritic infections continued.

Several extracts of figures from the Registrar General's report on the Census taken in 1951 have been included and compared with the figures of the 1931 Census.

As regards the sanitary conditions of the District, it is gratifying to record the extension of a piped water supply to Abinger Hammer.

The staff of the Public Health Department have continued to carry out their duties most conscientiously under very adverse conditions so far as accommodation is concerned. Credit is due to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the way in which he has encouraged his staff, and for the able manner in which he has presented many interesting reports.

I wish to record my appreciation to the Council for the support which they have continued to give to all reasonable efforts to improve the health and hygiene of the District.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and
Housing Officer

Eric A. Atkinson, M.B., San. I.,

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

K.J. Tyler.	A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., (resigned 31.8.53)
D.D. Heath.	M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
R.R. Charman.	M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., (appointed 1.11.53)

Housing Assistant

K.G. Cooper. A.I. Hsg., A.R.San.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk:	C. H. Argent
Shorthand/Typist:	Mrs. F.I. Holt
Telephonist:	Mrs. M.E. Joseph

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk:	B.C. Kennedy (retired 22.4.53)
Shorthand/Typists:	Miss E.M. Knight
	Mrs. P.B. Knight (appointed 24.8.53)

Pests Officer

W. J. Woodard

•••••000•••••



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29165295>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1953

SECTION 1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,943
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,832
Population (Estimated mid-year 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,060
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50
Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Books at 31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,124
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	£256,736
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,012

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA, POPULATION, ETC.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>	<u>No. of Houses (Dec. 1953)</u>	<u>Rateable Value (Dec. 1953)</u>
Abinger	1,889	7,481	609	17,965
Betchworth	1,614	2,562	464	14,412
Buckland	640	1,362	223	9,807
Capel	2,386	5,694	724	20,898
Charlwood	2,757	6,901	809	31,825
Headley	591	1,640	152	8,104
Holnwood	1,084	3,749	326	10,608
Horley	11,394	7,449	3,662	112,465
Leigh	820	3,419	261	7,167
Newdigate	1,220	4,744	405	10,003
Ockley	798	3,400	277	7,083
Wotton	639	5,542	212	6,399

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Total Live Births	421	213	208	Birth rate per 1,000	
Legitimate "	403	205	198	Population	15.6
Illegitimate "	18	8	10		
				Standardised	
				Birth Rate	16.5

Extracts from Vital Statistics (cont.)

<u>Still Births</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>				
Total Still Births		7	5	2	Rate per 1,000	
Legitimate	"	7	5	2	total live &	
					still births	16.4
					Rate per 1,000	
					population	0.26
<u>Deaths</u>	(net)	251	131	120	Crude death rate	9.3
					Standardised	
					death rate	8.4

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Total infant deaths	6	3	3
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age

Total Neonatal deaths	3	2	1
Legitimate	3	2	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births 14.3

Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 14.9

Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births -

Deaths from:

Measles	(all ages)	-
Whooping Cough	(all ages)	-
Diarrhoea	(under 2 years of age)	-
Neoplasm (Cancer, etc.)	(all ages)	50

Table I shows a comparison of the vital statistics of the year for the district with those for England and Wales.

Table II shows a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1933 with figures for England and Wales during the same period.

CENSUS 1951

The following details of the population of the District are extracted from the report of the Registrar-General on the County of Surrey on information obtained at the Census taken in 1951.

Growth of Population

The table shows the growth of population which has taken place in the period 1921 - 1951, the figures relating to the Rural District as it was constituted in 1933.

Growth of Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1921	16,042	7,308	8,734
1931	18,492	8,791	9,701
1951	25,832	12,271	13,561

Percentage Increase in Population

1921 - 1931	15.2	
1931 - 1951	39.7	(Natural Increase 10.0 Migration 29.7)

Distribution of the Population by Parishes

The following table shows the changes which have taken place in the population of the parishes in the period 1921 - 1951, with the density of persons per acre for 1951.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Acroage</u>	<u>Population</u>			<u>Persons per acre</u> <u>1951</u>
		<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1951</u>	
Abinger	7,431	1,455	1,544	1,889	0.25
Betchworth	2,562	936	1,046	1,614	0.63
Buckland	1,362	410	473	640	0.47
Capol	5,694	1,459	1,782	2,386	0.42
Charlwood	6,901	2,015	2,284	2,757	0.40
Hoadley	1,640	521	487	591	0.36
Holmwood	3,749	835	891	1,084	0.29
Horley	7,449	5,722	7,137	11,394	1.53
Leigh	3,419	491	518	820	0.24
Newdigate	4,744	803	886	1,220	0.26
Ockley	3,400	625	703	798	0.23
Wotton	5,542	770	741	639	0.12

With two exceptions the parishes have maintained the steady increase in population which might be expected in a rural district. The parishes of Horley and Wotton do not conform to this pattern, the former because of its comparatively large increase and the latter because of its continuing depopulation.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Age

These figures give the percentage distribution of population by age groups in 1931 and 1951. They emphasise the shift which has taken place into the older age groups at the expense of the 15 - 44 years age group. The change is not so marked in the figures for the rural district as it is in those of the country as a whole.

		<u>Years</u>				
		<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	<u>15 - 44</u>	<u>45 - 64</u>	<u>65 & over</u>
1931	England and Wales	7.5	16.3	47.1	21.7	7.4
	County of Surrey	6.7	14.1	48.4	22.8	8.0
	Dorking and Horley	6.9	14.0	46.1	23.4	9.5
1951	England and Wales	8.5	13.7	42.7	24.2	10.9
	County of Surrey	7.8	13.1	41.5	25.7	11.9
	Dorking and Horley	8.6	13.8	41.0	24.7	11.9

Excess of females over males

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the population of the Rural District. The ratios for the County of Surrey and for England and Wales are included for comparison.

<u>Year</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>County of Surrey</u>	<u>Dorking and Horley</u>
1931	1,088	1,171	1,104
1951	1,085	1,158	1,105

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 421 of which 213 were males and 208 were females. The crude birth rate was 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, this being the lowest recorded figure since 1941. A comparability factor (1.06) has been provided by the Registrar-General, to allow for the differing age and sex distribution in different areas. This permits comparison of the local rate to be made with those of other districts. After application of the factor a standardised rate of 16.5 is obtained.

Seven still births were registered during the year giving a still birth rate of 0.26 compared with the rate of 0.35 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

DEATHS

The deaths registered in the area after correction for inward and outward transfers numbered 251, representing a crude death rate of 9.3 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with the figure of 11.4 for England and Wales. The total included 131 males and 120 females. The death rate is the lowest yet recorded for the district in its present form.

A comparability factor (0.90) has been provided by the Registrar-General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local crude death rate gives a standardised rate of 8.4.

Approximately 38% of deaths took place in hospitals. The causes of death are set out in Table III. Heart disease, diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were again the most frequent causes of death in the older age group. The average age at death of males was 70.6 years and of females 71.9 years.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 6 and the infant mortality rate was 14.3 per 1,000 live births. Comparable figures for 1952 were 4 deaths and an infant mortality rate of 9.2. The rate for England and Wales was 26.8. Three of the deaths occurred within one month of birth.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No death connected with pregnancy was recorded during the year.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey and St. John's Hospitals, Redhill, and at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two Public Health Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, one situated at West Hill House, West Hill, Epsom and the other at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets and public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone use local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. For private removals a written request, accompanied by a doctor's certificate, should be made to the County Medical Officer for his consideration. Providing that these requirements are fulfilled, no charge will be made to users.

The main ambulance station for the area is the Smallfields section of the Redhill County Hospital (Telephone Smallfields 271) with sub-stations at Victoria Road, Horley, and at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking. Calls for the use of an ambulance in the parish of Headley will be answered from the main ambulance station. For accidents or cases of sudden illness the local Emergency Calling System should be used.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (Telephone No. Redhill 3206.)

I am indebted to the Divisional Medical Officer for the following information relating to clinics in the area.

Time-table of Clinics and their Addresses

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	Ewhurst Village Hall	1st & 3rd Fris. 2 p.m.
	Peaslake Old School Room	2nd & 4th Mons. 2 p.m.
	Holly Bush Holnbury St. Mary	2nd & 4th Fris. 2 p.m.
	The Vicarage, Betchworth	1st. Tues. 2 p.m.
	Wesley Hall, Capel	2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Charlwood	2nd & 4th Weds. 2 p.m.
	R.A.F. Rehabilitation Unit, Headley Court	2nd & 4th Weds. 2 p.m.
	Congregation School Room Walton-on-the-Hill	1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fridays 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, North Holmwood	1st and 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Health Centre, Station Road, Horley	Wed. a.m. & Fri. 2 p.m.
	Health Centre, Loigh	2nd Mon. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Newdigate	3rd Tues. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Ockley	1st & 3rd Fris. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Salfords	2nd & 4th Tues. 2 p.m.
	Dene Street, Dorking	Mons. & Weds. 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal	Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mons. 2 p.m.
	Dorking General Hospital	Fris. 9.30 a.m.
	Welfare Centre, Station Road, Horley	Weds. 2 p.m.
	St. John's Hospital Redhill	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Tuberculosis	Mansion House, Leathorhead.	Tuesdays 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital Dorking Road, Epsom	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30 p.m.
	Dene Street, Dorking	Fris. 10 a.m.
	1a, Cecil Road, Redhill	Thurs. 2 p.m., Every 2nd Thurs. 5.30 p.m., Tues. 2 p.m. Every 4th Tues. 5.30 p.m.
	44 Waterloo Road, Epsom	Tues. & Thurs. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.

Time-table of Clinics (cont.)

Family Planning	St. John's Hospital Redhill.	Tues. 6 - 7.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Fris. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	St. John's Hospital Redhill	Males: Mons. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Weds. 5 - 7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County	Males: Tues. and Fris. 5 - 7 p.m.
		Females: Mons. 2-7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30 - 11 a.m.

(And at the Out-patient Departments of many London Hospitals)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of this Act gave power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity, who for one reason or another are not receiving proper care and attention, and who are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness. There is a tendency for some of these old people to cut themselves off from relatives and friends and to refuse all help, and the conditions in which they live may reach a deplorable state of neglect before it is realised by relatives or neighbours that the matter should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health or to the Welfare Officer. Removal to hospital or other institution is by then a matter of some urgency to safeguard the invalid's life and to permit the cleaning of filth and rubbish from the existing accommodation.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates Court for an Order to obtain the compulsory removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found in such conditions. As the result of experience, it was found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for compulsory removal was so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities was curtailed. An amending Act which came into force in 1951 enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this section during the year, though investigation was called for in several cases.

SECTION 3.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

Three water undertakings distribute water in the various parishes of the Rural District. They are the East Surrey Water Company, the Dorking Water Company and the Guildford, Godalming and District Joint Water Board.

The Dorking Water Company obtains water from a series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking and serves the parishes of Capel, Holmwood and Ockley. The East Surrey Water Company obtains most of its water from deep wells in the chalk of the North Downs and supplies the parishes of Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley, Newdigate and Leigh. The water supplied by the Joint Board to Abinger and Wotton comes from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The Chemical and bacteriological quality of the piped water supplies has remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity.

SUPERVISION OF WATER SUPPLIES

- (a) Bacteriological examination - The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination was 37, the reports on which are summarised as follows:-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Dorking Water Company	1	-
East Surrey Water Company	4	-
Guildford, Godalming and District Joint Water Board	2	-
Private Estate Supply	2	-
Wells	7	21
Springs	-	-
	16	21

- (b) Chemical examination - Three samples of water were submitted to chemical examination with the following results:-

<u>Source</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Dorking Water Company	1	-
East Surrey Water Company	1	-
Guildford, Godalming and District Joint Water Board	1	-
	3	-

Typical reports on chemical samples taken in the areas of supply of the three Water Companies are as follows:-

Table of Comparative Chemical Analysis (Parts per 100,000)

	<u>Dorking Water Co.</u>	<u>East Surrey Water Co.</u>	<u>Guildford etc. Joint Board.</u>
Total Solids (dried at 180C)	29.0	18.0	30.0
Combined Chlorine	2.1	2.1	1.9
(Equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl))	3.5	3.5	3.1
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	0.66	0.76	0.58

Table of Comparative Chemical Analysis (cont.)

	<u>Dorking</u> <u>Water Co.</u>	<u>East Surrey</u> <u>Water Co.</u>	<u>Guildford etc</u> <u>Joint Board.</u>
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	NIL	MINUTE	NIL
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	NIL	0.0026	NIL
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.0010	0.0006	0.0004
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	0.009	0.10	.005
Lead or Copper	NIL	NIL	NIL
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	11.5	4.5	11.0
Permanent Hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	6.0	5.0	5.0
Total Hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃)	17.5	9.5	16.0

EXTENSION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

During the year 181 premises were connected to piped water supplies, details being as follows:-

	<u>New Houses +</u>		<u>Existing Houses</u>
	<u>Private</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>	
Dorking Water Company	9	10	4
East Surrey Water Company	77	46	11
Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board	<u>—</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>—</u>
	86	80	15

+ The term "new houses" includes flats in houses structurally altered during the year.

In addition to the above, two premises adjacent to the Surrey/Sussex boundary were connected to the supply of the N.E. Sussex Water Company Limited.

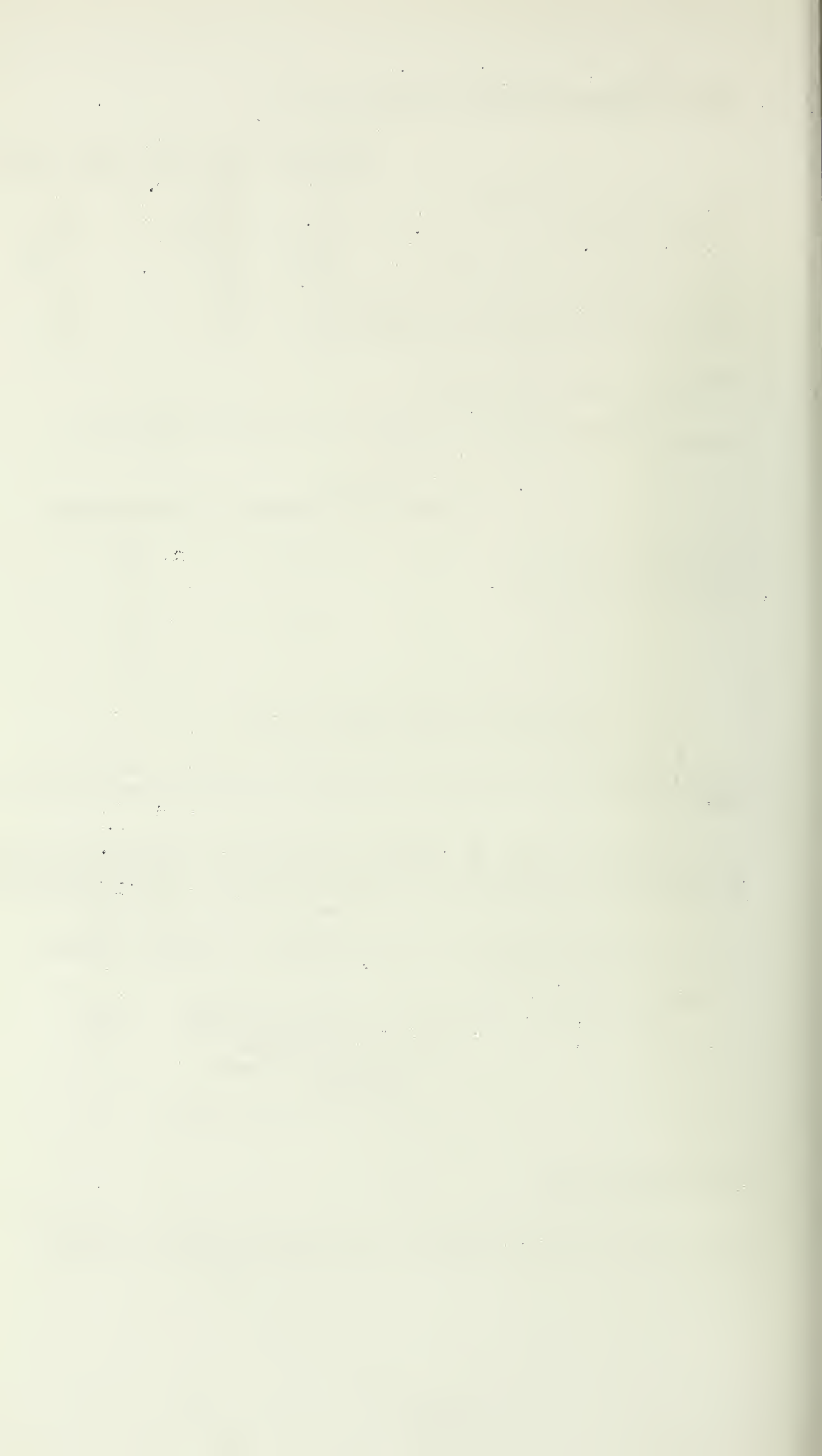
During the year the Guildford, Godalming Joint Water Board carried out an extension to serve the hamlet of Abinger Hammer, involving the laying of approximately 400 yards of 4 inch main. This is a welcome development though its full benefit will not be felt until a sewer is available.

The latest survey of the water supplies to occupied buildings gives the following results:-

Estimated number of houses with a piped water supply	7,835
" " " " " well water supply	164
" " " " dependent on springs	53
" " " " with rainwater storage facilities	2
" " " " without proper water supply	11

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

There are two swimming pools to which the public are admitted. Three samples of swimming bath water were submitted during the year to bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results.



DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Six of the 12 parishes in the rural district are provided with systems of main drainage. A short description of each installation was given in the Report for 1950.

The improvement in the standard of the effluent discharged by the Horley Sewage Works noted in the Annual Report for 1952, was continued.

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government held a Public Enquiry into the Council's proposals to provide a sewerage scheme for the village of Charlwood, and the Hookwood area at an estimated cost of £73,900.

Applications were also made to the Ministry for approval to the following schemes of extension of existing sewerage systems:-

<u>CAPEL</u>	White Hart Estate	An extension of 1,030 yards of new sewer to serve 40 dwellings at an estimated cost of £4,006.
	Misbrooks Green	An extension of 370 yards of new sewer to serve 5 dwellings at an estimated cost of £1,064.
<u>HORLEY</u>	Smallfield Road	An extension of 1,300 yards of new sewer to serve 40 dwellings at an estimated cost of £6,999. This sewer will discharge to the treatment works of the Godstone Rural District Council.
	Meath Green Lane	An extension of 370 yards of new sewer to serve 10 dwellings at an estimated cost of £1,761.
<u>ABINGER HAMMER</u>		An extension to serve the hamlet of Abinger Hammer which sewer will discharge to the sewers of the Guildford Rural District Council serving the village of Gonshall; part of an extensive scheme of sewerage the Tillingbourne Valley.

All the above extensions were approved and work was authorised to start with the exception of the Abinger Hammer scheme. In this case the starting date depends on the progress made by Guildford Rural District Council.

DRAINAGE OF HOUSES

The drainage arrangements of the 181 premises connected with piped water supplies during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Cesspools</u>	<u>Sewers</u>	<u>Septic Tanks</u>
Local Authority	-	80	-
Private Dwellings	<u>26</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>5</u>
	26	150	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Drainage of Houses (cont.)

The drainage arrangements of the houses in the rural district is estimated to be:-

No. of houses connected to sewer	4,566
No. of houses connected to cesspools	2,628
No. of houses connected to septic tanks	258
No. of houses without proper drainage arrangements	<u>663</u>
	8,115

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The closet accommodation in the houses in the rural district is estimated to be as follows:-

No. of houses with water closets	6,465
No. of houses with chemical closets	340
No. of houses with pail closets	1,299
No. of houses with privies	<u>11</u>
	8,115

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The Council continued their undertaking to empty cesspools six times a year, free of charge, and an increasing quantity of material was discharged into the sewers in various parts of the district. This practice while much to be preferred to the indiscriminate tipping on land, is, nevertheless, not without its risks. The continual vigilance of the Engineer and Surveyor on this aspect has obviated any major deterioration in the standard of effluent produced by the sewage works.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service operates under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, and no changes were introduced during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

The following return has been made to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in accordance with Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

Premises	M/c Line No.	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	47	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	83	27	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		130	30	1	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	M/c Line No	Number of cases in which defects were:				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				to H.M.	by H.M.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Want of cleanliness	4	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	1	-	-	-

No outworkers lists were issued to other local authorities.

Factories (cont.)

The 130 premises on the Register of Factories on the 31st December, 1953, were as follows:-

	<u>Part A.</u>	<u>Part B.</u>
Addressograph Manufacturers		1
Agricultural Engineers		2
Aircraft Repairers		3
Bakers	3	2
Ball Bearing Manufacturers		1
Band Saw Maker		1
Boot and Shoe Repairers	7	2
Broom Makers	1	-
Brick Works		8
Builders' Workshops	9	3
Cycle Repairers	7	-
Drawing Office Equipment Manufacturers		1
Electrical Engineers		1
Engineers		5
Explosive Manufacturers		1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers		1
Flue Block Manufacturers		1
Furniture Makers	4	1
Fur Processors		1
Gas Manufacturers		1
General Engineers		3
Garages and Motor Engineers	2	18
Instrument Maker	1	-
Laundries		4
Lime Works		1
Plastic Manufacturers		2
Portable Building Makers		3
Printers		5
Radio Repairers	5	-
Research Laboratories		3
Rubber Tyre Processing		1
Sawyers		2
Super Charger Manufacturers		1
Tailors	2	-
Tool Makers		3
Undertakers	2	-
Watch Repairers	4	-
Valet and Dry Cleaners		1
	<u>47</u>	<u>83</u>

SECTION 4.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year
 1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 466
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1,273
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 -

Housing (cont.)

2. (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose -

No houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 for the reason that following the completion of the "Hobhouse" survey all dwellings to which the Regulations were considered to apply, have been inspected and recorded.

3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 7
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 83

11. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 60

111. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 2
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (a) by owners -
- (b) by local authority in default of owners 1
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied 13
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
- (a) by owners 12
- (b) by local authority in default of owners -
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936
1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936
1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made -

Housing (cont.)

2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-
	Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation	7

HOUSING ACT 1949 - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications were received during the year for Improvement Grants in respect of work to be carried out at 20 dwelling-houses.

In the case of twelve cottages the applications were subsequently approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the applications were rejected by the Council in the case of the remaining eight dwellings.

In one of these, however, the Council made a grant of £25. under the Public Health Act, 1936, towards the cost of connecting the premises to the sewer.

The total grant payable in respect of approved applications amounts to £2,603.

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES

During the year continued progress was made in the provision of new houses, both by the Council and by private enterprise. The number of Council houses and flats brought into occupation was 146 situated as follows:-

Abinger	21
Capel	12
Holmwood	2
Horley	87
Leigh	16
Newdigate	2

In addition, the Ex-Agricultural Hostel at Beare Green was converted to provide 6 units of accommodation, principally for elderly persons.

At the same time 88 houses were erected and 9 housing units provided by conversion by private enterprise. Nine houses were built under the authority of the Surrey County Council.

The total number of houses and flats owned by the Council on 31st December, 1953 was as follows:-

Number completed and occupied	735
Number under construction	89
Number of pre-war houses	<u>210</u>
	1,034

CENSUS 1951

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private Households</u>	<u>Population in Private Households</u>	<u>Structural separate dwellings occupied.</u>	<u>Rooms Occupied</u>	<u>Persons per Room</u>	<u>Percentage of persons at more than 2 per room.</u>
1931	4,728	17,715	4,574	25,969	0.68	+
1951	7,557	24,858	7,715	36,426	0.68	1.9
	558	1,795	549	2,880	0.62	1.2
Abinger	449	1,538	440	2,188	0.70	2.1
Betchworth	189	633	188	948	0.67	1.1
Buckland	726	2,303	718	3,157	0.73	6.6
Capel	770	2,538	760	3,834	0.66	0.6
Charlwood	125	431	124	650	0.66	-
Headley	292	1,022	285	1,490	0.69	0.9
Holmwood	3,408	11,199	3,278	15,981	0.70	1.6
Horley	224	788	224	1,179	0.67	2.3
Leigh	376	1,220	365	1,820	0.67	0.9
Newdigate	249	781	243	1,360	0.57	0.6
Ockley	191	610	191	939	0.65	2.6
Wotton						
	+ Registrar General states that no figure is available.					
	Included in these figures were 150 households occupying caravans					

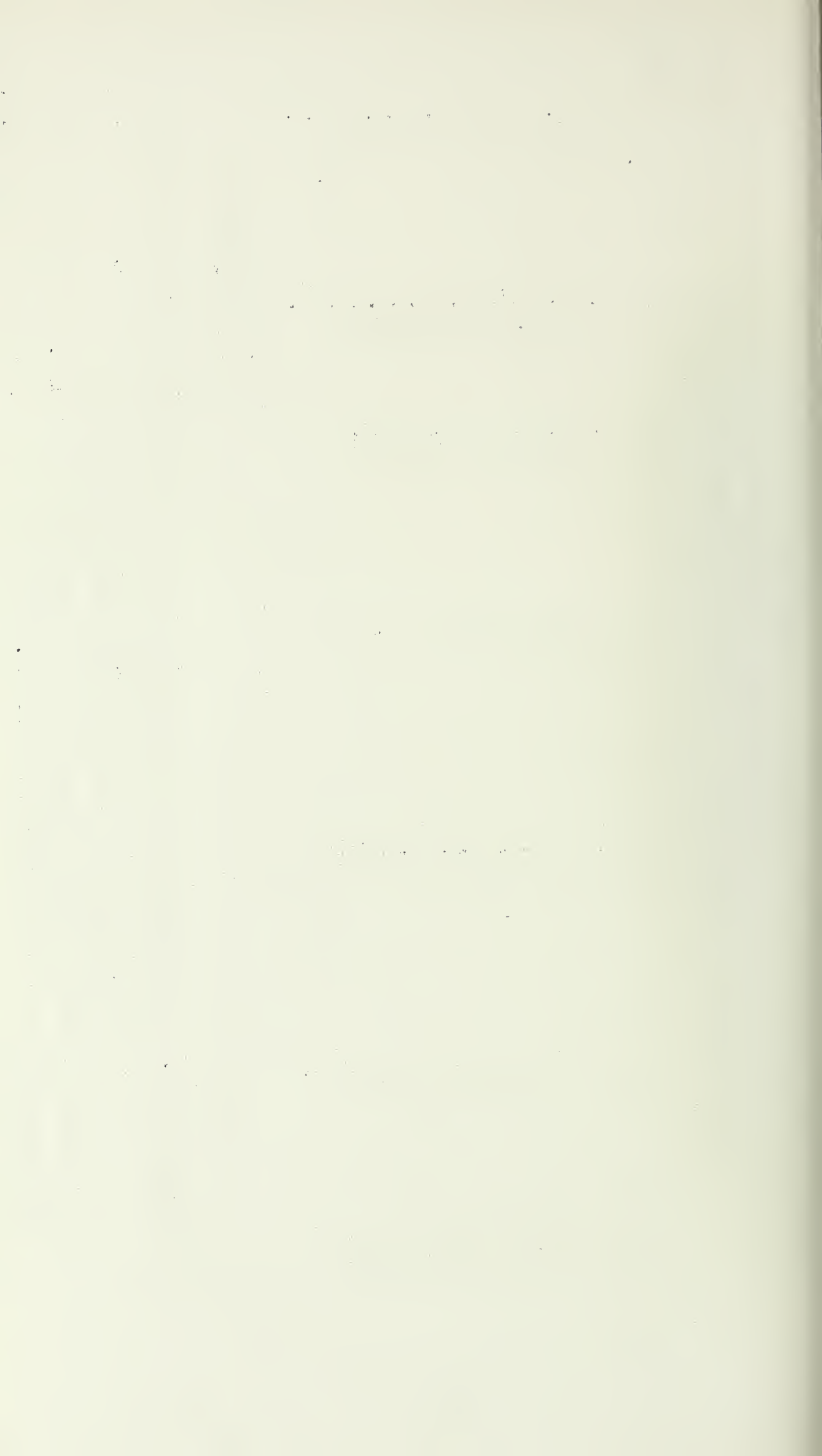
For comparison figures for 1951 for the County of Surrey were 0.69 persons per room and 1.3% of persons at more than 2 per room.

Capel Parish had a considerably higher percentage (6.6) of persons at more than 2 per room than other parishes, due to the presence of a considerable number of occupied caravans.

The average number of rooms per occupied dwelling was 4.95 compared with 5.68 in 1931.

The percentage of households sharing a dwelling was 5.1. The average number of rooms per household was 4.82.

The average number of persons per household was 3.29 compared with 3.75 in 1931. Households of 1 person accounted for 7.9% of all households.



SECTION 5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Details of the work done by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff in connection with the safety of food supplies in relation to health are to be found in his report.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continued to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 109 samples for analyses were taken in this district by his staff. Of these 96 were of milk, 2 each of ice-cream and tinned meat and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. Two samples of milk were found to be below standard. No prosecutions were undertaken.

The information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 1,672 samples were taken for analyses, including 1,294 of milk. Eighty-six samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 73 of these being of milk. Legal proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained against a seller of chocolate roll deficient in dry fat free cocoa matter.

SECTION 6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1953, classified according to age and sex. Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the various Parishes.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 243 primary vaccinations and 116 revaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 200 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 47.5% of the number of births registered in the district during the year. The comparative figure for England and Wales was 30.7%.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. The case rate per 1,000 population was 0.96 as against 1.39 for England and Wales. Thirteen of the cases were admitted to hospital. There was no mortality from the disease which continued to be of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district. The case rate for England and Wales was 0.01 per 1,000 population.

Reference to Table VI indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district of which details are set out on page 8. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools are organised for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive a primary treatment consisting of two injections at about the age of nine months, with secondary treatment consisting of single injections at every 3 to 4 years up to the end of school life to reinforce the original treatment. It is not claimed even with such treatment that absolute immunisation will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great.

Diphtheria Immunisation(cont.)

Notifications were received from various sources that 331 children received primary treatment and 493 received reinforcing doses. Possibly some children may have been treated privately or in other districts, about whom information has not been received. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Treatment</u>
Treated at Clinics and Schools	136	443
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>195</u>	<u>50</u>
	<u>331</u>	<u>493</u>

In 159 infants the treatment was completed before reaching the age of one year.

At the end of the year it is estimated that 52% of the children under the age of 15 years were in an effective state of immunity.

In many cases immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough were combined in one series of injections, and it is now possible for immunisation against tetanus to be added to the combination. This matter is discussed in more detail in the paragraph dealing with tetanus.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

One case was notified giving a case rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population compared with 0.11 for England and Wales. The patient was a man aged 23 years residing in the parish of Charlwood. The illness occurred in January, and was mild in character and did not appear to be associated with any other case.

WHOOPIING COUGH

One hundred and ninety-one cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, the case rate for the district being 7.06 per 1,000 population against a rate of 3.58 for England and Wales. No deaths were registered from the disease, but this is an illness which may have serious results on the respiratory system which may not show their full effects until later life.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The year 1953 was the first complete year in which this treatment was made available by the Surrey County Council under its scheme of immunisation against infectious diseases. Practitioners are now able to obtain free supplies of immunising materials from the Public Health Department, and receive a fee for the completion of a record card giving details of the treatment. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are frequently combined in one course of treatment.

Notifications were received from doctors and clinics that 215 children had been given a primary course of treatment and that 10 children had received reinforcing treatment.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified, the patient having been confined in her own home. The case rate of this condition was 14.25 per 1,000 live births against a rate of 26.3 for England and Wales. This is not a true index of the position, as the majority of confinements now take place in hospitals and institutions outside the rural district, and puerperal pyrexia occurring in hospitals are assigned to the district in which the institution is located.

FOOD POISONING

Four cases of food poisoning were notified during the year giving a case rate of 0.15 compared with 0.24 per 1,000 population for England and Wales. One case occurred in connection with an outbreak of staphylococcal food poisoning in a school in another district. In the remaining cases neither the cause nor the organisms responsible were identified.

MEASLES

Epidemics of measles of considerable size occurred in the first half of the year when 600 cases were notified. The total for the year was 629 compared with 27 in 1952. The case rate per 1,000 population was 23.24 compared with 12.36 for England and Wales.

DYSENTERY

Twenty-four notifications of dysentery were received. Twenty-two cases occurred in a residential nursery situated in Holmwood, 17 of the patients being removed to hospital for treatment. The infection was of the Sonne type, which though usually mild in character, can occasionally cause serious illness in young children. Of the two remaining cases one was in an adult living in the district, but working in a children's nursery in London in which an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery had occurred. The final case was in a man recently returned from army service in the Far East, where he had contracted the infection.

TUBERCULOSIS

The names of 21 residents were added to the register, 16 of whom were suffering from disease of the lungs and 5 of other parts. There were also added the names of 13 persons who moved into this district during the year, having been notified previously elsewhere.

During the year 27 names were removed, including 11 of persons no longer resident in the district, 14 of persons considered to have recovered, and 2 because of death. One of the deaths which occurred was not due to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year 142 names remained on the tuberculosis register, this being 7 more than at the end of 1952. The entries consisted of 100 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (52 males and 48 females) and 42 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (23 males and 19 females)

Tuberculosis (cont.)

One death from tuberculosis was assigned to the district, giving a death rate of 0.04 compared with 0.20 for England and Wales. This is a new low record for the district.

An analysis into the types of disease, sex and age groups of the new additions to the register and of those removed by reason of death is to be found in Table VII.

In Table VIII figures relating to the notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease over a number of years have been collected for purposes of comparison.

Taking the notification rate of new cases as an index of the incidence of the disease in the district, there would appear to be little improvement in the position. It should be remembered however that at the same time there has been improvement in the methods of diagnosis and that considerable efforts have been made to examine large numbers of people by means of mass radiography. It is certain that many cases have been diagnosed in the early stage of illness who would formerly have escaped recognition. Earlier diagnosis and improved methods of treatment have had a noticeable effect on the death rate which fluctuates from year to year, but when taken over a period shows a definite fall.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is obvious from the figures quoted that a large number of persons in the community are known to be liable to transmit the infection. With the increased expectation of life of the tuberculous person resulting from improved methods of treatment, this proportion is likely to grow. It is also certain that there are a number of unrecognised cases particularly liable to spread infection from ignorance of the need to take precautions. For these reasons it was suggested in the report for 1952 that a considerable decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was not to be expected until B.C.G. vaccination was brought into more general use. Hitherto B.C.G. vaccination has been reserved for family contacts of known cases and for certain classes of the community thought to be at special risk of infection. The Ministry of Health has now signified that it will approve schemes of vaccination for school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth years, the authorities responsible for formulating schemes being local health authorities which in this district is the Surrey County Council. Children in this age group have been chosen because they are entering a period in which they are particularly susceptible to infection, and in which they are likely to have increased risks of coming in contact with infectious persons. A previous test would indicate which of the children would benefit by B.C.G. vaccination, as only those who have no evidence of earlier infection would be treated. Those treated would require a subsequent test to ensure that the necessary reaction has taken place. The tests and vaccination are painless and harmless, and parents need have no anxiety in this respect, and when the treatment becomes available in their district they should have no hesitation in obtaining its benefits for their children.

Mass Radiography

During the year 2 visits were paid to the eastern part of the District by the Mass Radiography Unit. The first visit was confined to the factory workers in Salfords: the second visit dealt with the general public, factory workers, clerical staffs and school children, the Unit being accommodated in the Empire Hall, Horley.

Mass Radiography (cont.)

The following figures relating to the work of the Mass Radiography Unit during these visits have been supplied by the Medical Director.

	<u>Horley Visit</u>	<u>Factories in Salfords</u>
Number examined	1,568 (811 males, 757 females)	1,314 (899 males, 415 females)
Number with active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	3
Incidence of active Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0.6	2.3
Number with inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	18
Number with non-Tuberculous abnormalities	36	26

The average incidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 out of 104,621 persons examined by the Unit in Surrey in 1953 was 1.7.

Tuberculosis Care Committees

The Reigate Tuberculosis Care Committee and the Dorking Tuberculosis Care Committee both extend their important voluntary work to residents of the Rural District.

TETANUS

The infection of a wound with tetanus bacilli caused the death of a boy. The accident itself was trivial, and it was not considered necessary at the time to get medical attention. However, the type of wound was one which encouraged the growth of tetanus organisms if they were introduced, as they were in this case, by the barbed wire which lacerated the skin. A few days later symptoms of tetanus (lockjaw) appeared and progressed so rapidly that in spite of rapid admission to hospital, and the administration of the most modern methods of treatment, death occurred within 7 days of the accident.

Tetanus is not a common disease and has gradually declined as a result of the decrease in the number of horses, which act as carriers of the organisms. The bacilli are excreted in horse dung, and then assume a spore formation which enables them to remain viable in the soil for a long period. When introduced into a wound offering suitable conditions they become active, multiply and produce a toxin which circulates through the body and produces its characteristic effects on the nervous system. In the period 1935 - 1940 an average of 101 deaths a year was registered in England and Wales as being caused by tetanus; in the period 1941 - 1945 the average fell to 89 and in 1946 - 1950 to 83. For every fatal case there are several which recover, the recovery rate improving with the lengthening of the period between infection and appearance of the symptoms. If the latter appear within a week of the injury the chances of survival are small, and treatment has little effect on such cases.

Tetanus Cont.)

Prevention is, therefore, of great importance in dealing with this disease. One method of achieving this is by the injection of tetanus antitoxin as soon as possible after the injury. In practice, cases of serious injury are effectively dealt with as soon as they come under medical supervision: but tetanus may follow a trivial wound, and because the risk of contracting the infection is so slight no medical advice is sought and no prophylactic treatment is given in a considerable proportion of such cases.

Another method of prevention is by antitetanic inoculation, similar in principle to immunisation against diphtheria. A material has now been produced in which it has been possible to combine tetanus prevention with that of diphtheria and whooping cough, so that the need for a multiplicity of courses of treatment can be avoided. Immunity against tetanus produced in this way would dispense with the need for tetanus antitoxin injections after injury. The first treatment with this new product with its triple immunising properties should be given at 4 - 6 months of age, so that immunity to whooping cough can be established early, this being now the most dangerous infectious disease of early childhood. Booster doses are recommended at 2 and 5 years.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953.

	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live Births	15.5	15.6
Still Births	0.35	0.26
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All Causes	11.4	9.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.04
Influenza	0.16	0.13
Smallpox	0.00	-
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.55	0.30
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	1.39	0.96
Whooping Cough	3.58	7.06
Diphtheria	0.01	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.26
Smallpox	0.00	-
Measles	12.36	23.24
Pneumonia	0.84	1.26
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.07	0.04
(including Polioencephalitis) Non-paralytic	0.04	-
Food Poisoning	0.24	0.15
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
Deaths under 1 year of age	26.8	14.3
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	22.4	16.3
Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia	18.23	2.34
Maternal Mortality	0.76	-

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Period	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1951-1953)		Average Annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1951-1953)		Average Annual Death Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 Live Births (Annual Rates 1951-1953)	
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley
1933-1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0 (10.6) +	57.1	45.3
1941-1950	17.02	17.4	11.7	11.3	42.6	32.0 (13.2) x
1951	15.5	15.8 (15.5) +	12.5	12.4 (11.3) +	29.6	19.4 (8)
1952	15.3	16.5 (16.2)	11.3	11.1 (10.1)	27.6	9.2 (4)
1953	15.5	15.6 (16.5)	11.4	9.3 (8.4)	26.8	14.3 (6)

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates

x Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	1	-	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	1	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	3	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	10	2	12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	12	10	22
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	8	21	29
18. Coronary disease, angina.	21	9	30
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease.	24	28	52
21. Other circulatory disease.	9	11	20
22. Influenza.	2	3	5
23. Pneumonia.	5	3	8
24. Bronchitis.	11	5	16
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	4	-	4
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	7	6	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2
34. All other accidents.	2	3	5
35. Suicide.	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
	131	120	251

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	6	20	21	12	8	48	39	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	26
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	2	57	40	57	201	171	16	34	16	5	2	2	2	7	4	5	10	341	288	629
Pneumonia	-	-	-	38	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18	34
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
(including Poliomyelitis) Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	24
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3

TABLE V

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES

	Abinger	Betchworth	Buckland	Capel	Charlwood	Headley	Holmwood	Horley	Leigh	Newdigate	Ockley	Wotton	Total
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	2	19	3	2	16	1	4	139	4	1	1	4	26
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	5	21	1	114	10	3	16	286	8	122	26	18	629
Pneumonia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	34
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polioencephalitis Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7	43	3	119	29	5	45	483	15	124	26	22	921

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT 1934 - 1953

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Annual Number of cases notified (Annual No. 1949-1953)</u>	<u>Average Annual Incidence Rate 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1949-1953)</u>	<u>Average Annual Number of Deaths (Annual No. 1949-1953)</u>	<u>Average Annual Mortality Rate 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1949-1953)</u>	<u>Average Annual Number of Primary Immunisa- tion Treatments (Annual No. 1949-1953)</u>
1934-1938	10.6	0.53	.8	0.04	133
1939-1943	2.2	0.93	-	0.02	556
1944-1948	1.6	0.07	-	-	329
1949	-	-	-	-	268
1950	-	-	-	-	351
1951	-	-	-	-	323
1952	-	-	-	-	306
1953	-	-	-	-	331

TABLE VII

	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking and Horley Rural District				Secondary notifications of persons already notified in other districts now resident in the Dorking and Horley Rural District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	4	1	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-54	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	6	2	3	7	5	1	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

Year	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS Average Annual Number (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Annual Average Rate per 1,000 (Annual Rate 1949-1953)	Average Annual No. of Inward Transfers (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Average Annual No. Posthumous Notifications (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Average Annual No. Of Deaths (Annual No. 1949-1953)	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population (Annual Rates 1949-1953)
1934-1938	15.6	0.777	8.6	3.4	11.8	0.59
1939-1943	20.4	0.90	7.4	1.4	10.8	0.46
1944-1948	24	1.05	7.6	1.0	10.8	0.48
1949	15	0.60	5	2	4	0.16
1950	22	0.85	13	3	9	0.34
1951	20	0.77	14	-	3	0.11
1952	18	0.63	4	-	4	0.15
1953	21	0.77	13	-	1	0.04

Public Health and Housing Department,

"Brookmead",
Station Road,
DORKING,
Surrey,

August, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting a report on the work of
the Public Health and Housing Department for the year 1953.

In accordance with the practice adopted in respect of
the report for 1952, no reference is made to the work of the Housing
section of the Department. There are no matters to which I would
wish to draw attention in the annual report since matters of
outstanding interest and importance are dealt with in my monthly
reports to the Committee.

Once again, I would wish to thank the Chairman and
Members of the Committee for their assistance and ready appreciation
of the problems of a Public Health Department in an expanding district;
to Dr. Cyrus Ive for his advice and encouragement so freely given, and
to the Chief Officers and staff of other departments for their
assistance in matters of mutual interest.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Inspections

The total number of inspections on various public health matters was 2,295 as compared with 2,474 in 1952. The apparent reduction in the number of visits is due to the fact that the work of the department relating to housing administration is now treated as a separate matter. Further changes in staff occurred during the year, one of the Sanitary Inspectors - Mr. K. J. Tyler - resigning on obtaining another appointment, and Mr. R. R. Charman joining the staff as a Sanitary Inspector.

Details of the various inspections are as follows:-

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 1953

<u>Housing Act, 1936</u>	Inspections of Dwellings	239
	" re Overcrowding	9
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>	Inspections of Dwellings	227
	" " Movable Dwellings	33
	" re Water Supply	79
	" " Drainage Work in Progress	346
	" " Defective Cesspools	271
	" " Ditches and Water-courses	97
	" " Dustbins	-
	" " Verminous Persons	5
	Visits re Infectious Diseases	102
	" " Rooms disinfected	4
	" " Pests (by Sanitary Inspectors)	31
	Inspections re Smoke Nuisance	21
<u>Food and Drugs Act, 1937</u>	Inspections of Bakehouses	4
	" re Butchers' Shops	11
	" " Cafes and Restaurants	44
	" " Dairies and Milkshops	51
	" " Ice Cream Dealers	30
	" " Licensed Premises	20
	" " Other food premises	73
	Visits to inspect unsound food	57
	" Slaughterhouses	26
<u>Factories Act, 1937</u>	Inspections of Factories with power	27
	" " Factories without power	3
	" " Outworkers premises	3
<u>Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928</u>	Inspection of Petroleum Stores	4
<u>Sampling</u>	No. of samples taken - Ice Cream	17
	" Milk	192
	" Water	40
	" Utensil Swabs	6
	No. of pathological specimens collected	22
	Other unclassified visits	<u>190</u>
		2,284

NOTICES

Eighty preliminary notices were issued during the year, under various Acts and Regulations, as follows:-

Housing Act, 1936

Section 9		10
-----------	--	----

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 39	Insufficient or inadequate drainage	4
Section 50	Overflowing or leaking cesspools	28
	Inadequate or unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation at restaurants etc.	1
	Defective closet accommodation	1
	Polluted ditches and watercourses	5
	Offensive accumulations	2
Section 93	Insanitary premises	25
	Inadequate refuse storage facilities	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Section 13	Absence of hot water supply	1
	Unsatisfactory " "	1

Factories Act, 1937

Section 7	Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	1
-----------	---------------------------------------	---

Of these 80 Notices - 56 were complied with without further action, and in 14 cases Statutory Notices were issued. Ten preliminary, and 4 Statutory Notices were outstanding on the 31st December, 1953. Of the 11 preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year - 8 were complied with, and 3 were noted as not requiring further action for the time being.

WORK IN DEFAULT

The execution of certain work in default of the owners was carried out in eight instances, in seven of which the owners had sought the Council's assistance in complying with certain Acts and Regulations. The details were as follows:-

- 1 Provision of a new cesspool serving three Cottages
- 2 Connection of a group of 7 Cottages to the Council's sewer, and the abolition of five cesspools
- 3 The connection of a Cafe with the sewers of another local authority
- 4 The connection of a dwelling-house with the Council's sewer and abolition of the cesspool
- 5 The connection of two dwellings with the Council's sewer.
- 6 The provision of piped water supply to two premises
- 7 The connection of a dwelling-house with the Council's sewer

Three instalment orders were made for the recovery of the cost of the works, and in the other cases payment was made in full.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Legal proceedings were taken against one Owner/occupier whose premises contained rubbish in such quantity as to constitute a nuisance and/or injury to health. At the hearing the Court made an order for the abatement of nuisance, and awarded the Council two guineas costs.
2. An owner appealed against a Statutory Notice served under S.39 of the Public Health Act, to repair defective drainage, on the grounds that by virtue of certain clauses in a lease, this work should be undertaken by the tenant. The Court dismissed the appeal and awarded the Council eighteen guineas costs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Generally

The supervision of premises where food is prepared or sold has been maintained throughout the year. Details on the Food Premises Register at the end of the year were as follows:-

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Estimated No. in District</u>
Bakers' Shops	5	5
Bakehouses	4	4
Butchers	14	14
Fishmongers	2	2
Cafes	24	24
Factory Canteens	5	7
Fried Fish Shops	2	2
Grocers	14	16
Greengrocers	3	12
Hotels	5	7
Ice-cream Dealers	58	58
Ice-cream Manufacturers	3	3
Public Houses	29	34
School Canteens and Kitchens	3	3
Snack Bars	3	3

Milk

Sampling is restricted to milk retailers retailing in the district and to school supplies. Particular attention has been paid to ungraded raw milk when submitting samples for the biological examination for tubercle bacilli. One hundred and ninety-two samples were taken during the year, of which 44 were submitted for biological examination, and the remainder to bacteriological examination. The results of the bacteriological examinations were as follows:-

From Retailers

	<u>No. of samples.</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	13	11	2
Tuberculin Tested	24	23	1
Accredited	3	3	-
Pasteurised	28	28	-
Sterilised	2	2	-
Ungraded	<u>31</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>-</u>
	101	98	3

Milk (cont.)

From School Milk Supplies

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1	1	-
Tuberculin Tested	26	20	6
Pasteurised	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3 (a)</u>
	<u>47</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>9</u>

(a) Note - Retailers are under contract with the Education Authority to supply pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk to schools. The fact that 3 samples of milk were found not to comply with the tests for pasteurised milk does not necessarily imply any failure in the heat treatment processing, but that the samples were not in fact "pasteurised" as required by the contract.

Biological Examination for Tubercle Bacilli

The 44 samples submitted for biological examination were reported to be negative for the tubercle bacillus with one exception. They were taken from the following grades:-

1.	Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested	14
		Non-designated	28
2.	Heat treated	Pasteurised	<u>2</u>
			<u>44</u>

The positive result was obtained from a sample of tuberculin tested milk taken at the dairy of a producer retailer who retailed not only milk from his own herd, but supplemented it with milk from the herds of 8 other producers. The field for investigation was, therefore, a large one. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified and a clinical examination of all animals in the herds was made, in addition to further biological samples being taken. No infected animal was discovered.

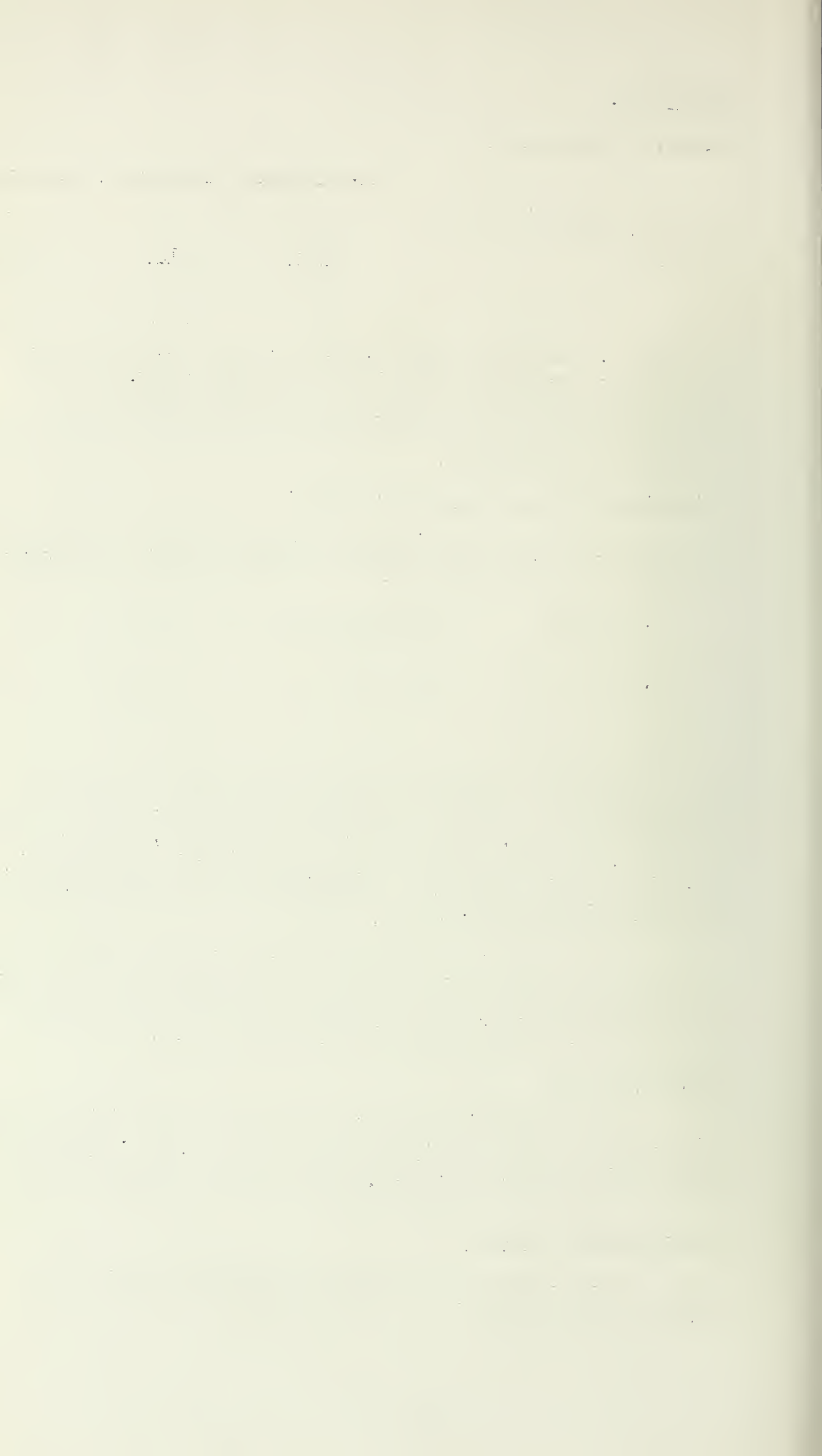
As a precaution, and pending the completion of the investigation, the dairyman was asked to arrange for the heat treatment of all milk prior to retail. This he readily undertook to do, and although the requirement to heat treatment was subsequently withdrawn he decided to continue the heat treatment of all milk retailed, as a regular practice.

Pasteurising Plant

In July the first pasteurising plant to be brought into operation in the rural district commenced the heat treatment of milk. The Surrey County Council as the Food and Drugs Act Authority is responsible for the issue of the appropriate licences, but by arrangement the Chief Sanitary Inspector exercises supervisory control.

Registration and Licences

At the end of the year there were 33 persons or firms on the register of distributors, and the following licences had been issued in respect of graded milks:-



Registration and Licences (cont.)

Dealer's Licences

Tuberculin Tested	7
Accredited	1
Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	7

Supplementary Licences

Tuberculin Tested	7
Accredited	2
Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	6

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The services hitherto provided by the Council were continued during the year. The Posts Officer is responsible for carrying out the work throughout the rural district, not only relating to rats and mice but also to include other pests.

The following table summarises the work carried out:-

	<u>Type of Property</u>				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All Other including business premises	
	1	2	3	4	5
Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	13	8,094	260	374	8,741
Number of properties inspected by Local Authority during 15 months ended 31.3.1954 as a result of (a) notification	(a) 13	169	11	68	261
(b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	(b) 13	55	22	13	103
(c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	(c) 2	203	2	108	315
Number of properties inspected (see Section 11) found to be infested with rats					
Major	4	28	8	15	55
Minor	10	152	4	48	214
Number of properties on inspection were found to be seriously infested with mice	-	20	3	3	26
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	16	141	11	49	217
Number of "block" control schemes carried out					45

NATIONAL ASSISTANT ACT, 1948 - Section 50

The assistance of the Council was sought on two occasions in connection with the burial of persons during the year. In the first case application for assistance was made after the deceased had been buried, and the Council rejected the application. In the second case, the only surviving relative was an inmate of a Mental Hospital, and in this case the whole cost of the burial expenses was borne by the Council.

